pations such as work in power stations, in quarries, etc,, in which, they are hardly to be found in Europe.

According to a census made by the Jewish Agency in 1933, the capital invested in Jewish industry amounted to £4,630,000 and the value of its annual output to £3,590,000.

(4) EASTERN EUROPE

(a) *Before the War*

Jewish artisans are much more numerous in Eastern than in Central Europe. Before the War they formed in the Russian part of the "Pale of Settlement" *(i.e.* outside Poland) 80 per cent of all artisans in the towns, and 50 per cent in the villages. In 1898, according to an inquiry of the I.C.A., there were in the entire "Pale of Settlement" 500,986 Jewish artisans, of whom 51-8 per cent were masters, 28-0 journeymen, and 20-2 apprentices. The garment trade held the first place, far ahead of the food, wood, and metal trades. In Warsaw before the War, some 45,000 Jewish artisans were making ties, buttons, combs, cheap jewellery, hats, and underwear, mainly for the Russian market.

In Galicia, in 1910, the percentage of Jews among those engaged in industry and handicrafts was 25-8, *i.e.* two and a half times greater than in the total population (10-1 per cent). Greatest of all was their percentage in

the paper and leather trades, in the food industry, in the garment and cleaning trades, and in chemical works; whereas their numbers were small in power stations, electric, gas, and water works, and in mines.

(b) *Poland since the War*

The War and the rise of new States with new tariff barriers within the territories of the late Russian Empire, have severely affected Jewish handicrafts and home in-